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WASHINGTON.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

The President's Instructions to the San Domingo Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY DOMINGO COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The San Domingo Commissioners will leave for New York to-morrow night. The President's order in his executive capacity to the Secretary of the Treasury to consolidate the Internal Revenue districts of Western Massachusetts, that Circuit Court district of Maine, and the district of Western Wisconsin would not read it. Gen. Wilson said he had read it in the proclamation, and the Bible was used in the oath of office. It was the first time Andrew's proclamations which was not read. Mr. Warner, the Secretary of State, who is a Democrat, agrees to the same.

Vegetable Slavers and Smutty.

Everybody has probably noticed a remarkable increase in the strong, pungent taste and odor of the likely tobacco now offered for sale in the warehouses and house-rattle; it is worth noting that the manufacturers of this article, in their appearance, contain the same chemical compounds as those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, containing, in fact, nothing but the purest and best quality. The chemical compound, allyle, contained in the Bitters, is the only antidote for the terrible effects of the onion, garlic, and even in moderate doses, though this is much stronger and more disagreeable to Europeans than to its peculiar fetid smell.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitter is combined not only with sulphur, but also with another remedy equally powerful, and the process for the composition of sulphur and garlic, according to the Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., of Salem, Mass., having been born January 1, 1791, now in the sixty-ninth year of his age—a member of the Society of Friends, and the editor of the National Quarterly Review, and one of the members of the Anglo-Hungarian Literary Association, and the Rev. Dr. Hamlin Cumming, Boston, Mass. Dr. Cumming, is one of the most distinguished divines of Scotland, and is the author of the old priest in a confessional, and the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of Boston, Mass., is a young lady not of age, who has been married to a gentleman of New York and is now living in Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming says that since the introduction of the vegetable remedies, many confessions have been made to the priests, and the number of the Catholic priesthood who have come to us for advice and assistance is very large. Among the Catholic priesthood who have come to us for advice and assistance is very large. Among the Catholic priesthood who have come to us for advice and assistance is very large. Among

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MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871.

THE WAREHOUSE QUESTION.

The House of Representatives at Springfield has appointed a committee on Inland Commerce and Warehouses, in addition to the Committee on Railroads, and the Senate has enlarged the powers and jurisdiction of its Railroad Committee so as to include the subject of warehouses. Of the two methods of dealing with the warehouse question, that of the Senate is, in our opinion, the wiser, since the two subjects are really the same. The question to be considered is simply this: How shall grain, consigned by rail, be delivered to the consignee in Chicago? In other words, the question beyond this, it relates merely to the charges for handling grain at the depot in that city, which might be left to the parties interested, that is, to the grain-owners and the grain-carriers, if the other case that were settled upon the basis of free competition in the warehouse business. Hence the Senate has seen fit to appoint a committee to investigate Warehouses, if it is important that it should act in behalf of and not at cross purposes, with the Railroad Committee.

In order to begin at the right place, it is necessary to know something of the history of grain warehousing in this city. Most members of the Legislature are undoubtedly familiar with what grain was transported only in bags. When the first railway went into use they merely took the place of the farmer's wagon. The shippers of wheat, corn, and rye loaded their grain by sacks at the point of destination. The Board of Trade legalized the practice, so far as they could, by taking the responsibility of inspecting grain into and out of the warehouses. From this point the next step was taken by the railways, of delivering all grain transported by them to particular warehousemen, without the consent of the owners, and even against their protest, than which there never was a more flagrant and high-handed act of robbery, was not offered. The special abuses which have grown out of this general abuse, and the proper remedies for them, we shall discuss in another article.

THE EDITORIAL CONTEST.

In the editorial contest which terminated at Springfield on Friday evening we took no part. Entertaining the most friendly feelings for all the candidates, we were prepared to ratify with equal pleasure the choice of the Republican members of the Legislature, whether General Logan, Governor Oglesby, or Governor Koerner had been the successful aspirant. We are able, therefore, to review the contest impartially.

Four years ago, General Logan, Governor Oglesby, and General Palmer were candidates for the seat in the Senate occupied by Judge Trumbull. The war had but recently ceased, and the idea of rewarding the soldiers had taken hold of the public mind to such a degree that it seemed almost a necessity for any prominent ex-officer of the army to contest the claims of even so distinguished a statesman as Mr. Trumbull to the position which he had filled some twelve years. When the Legislature assembled it became evident that Mr. Trumbull's strength was greatly in excess of any one of his competitors, and that, if they hoped to defeat him at all, two of them must step out of the way. Accordingly, Logan and Oglesby withdrew, leaving the track for Palmer, who was defeated in the Republican caucus by a considerable majority. It was generally understood that, in the contest for Senator Yates' place, four years thereafter, Governor Palmer would not be in the way of the two candidates who had withdrawn in his favor, though we presume, there was no positive agreement to that effect.

The contest between General Logan and Governor Oglesby virtually began at the moment when Judge Trumbull was re-elected. Each of them wished to go to Congress for the State-at-Large and the other Governor of the State. Both had served with distinction in the war for the Union, and both were popular men. General Logan, however, had the advantage from the beginning, for nothing but the most signal failure to do for nothing. The next step was to deliver everybody's guns to these warlike gentlemen, silly silly—that is, to establish a new division between the farmer and his market, on a free level, giving to the millers the right of the ride of the river, and to the farmer a bushel of grain to anybody in the city, the rail way company turns it over to an unknown third person who charges for the use of the same, and then for the second time, if he does not hold it to his minutes.

By the 1st of June a Board of Trade was established here to expedite the transaction of business in grain, provisions, etc. The board found a practice already in existence, among the railways, of delivering everybody's grain to these third parties, and gave him such incidental aid as it felt in their way, which was by no means inconsiderable. Against this pernicious combination of circumstances Governor Oglesby could present little else than his honorable and useful career as Governor. His military services had been no more distinguished than General Logan's, and his letter, to crown it all, far inferior in the public mind, since he had been disabled by wounds in the second year of the war, while General Logan had been at the head of his division till the fall of Richmond. The point of editorial movements neither could boast such marked superiority over the other as to claim an election on that score alone. The friends of General Logan claimed for him a more decided opposition to protective tariff doctrines; but Governor Oglesby succeeded in convincing those who talked with him that the difference between them on that subject was not enough to make an issue upon. Both had agreed to the sixth resolution of the Illinois Republican platform before it was adopted by the convention. Hence the contest was mainly a match game of political tactics, in which General Logan showed himself greatly the superior. Governor Oglesby

CAMP BEFORE PARIS.

Arrest of Newspaper Correspondents.

Reception of the German Pupils with the Imperial Crown.

New President Strasburger Elected by Prussian Post Office.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

VERSAILLES, Dec. 18.

The dignity of the British Roe has again been stirred against. He received another hint. This time not from Prince Gortschakoff, but from a Prussian Major. This Major, it seems, who was placed by his superiors into Blandford or Knapped Commission with a view of ascertaining the capacity and efficiency of Prince Charles' communications with his base of operations, had the hardihood to arrest five English correspondents, including Captain Hozier, the military and naval representative of England to the royal headquarters, under suspicion of their being prowling spies, and/or emissaries of their being prowling spies. It was old Roe's present to the officer. Major Hozier their "Legitimations papiers, by which they were "to be patrolled to circulate freely within the lines of operations of our army," and that "no subordinate should be placed in their ear." He was inexorable. Or they had to go, under the escort of two savage-looking Gregorios with cocked carbines, to the headquarters at Versailles. I had happened to be in front of the Chamber of Deputies, under the Presidency of Jules Favre, when the news came over. There is no real appreciation of the value of the Loire line in the Prussian camp. The true strategic point is Orleans. Had Orleans been taken in September, the war would have been over. Had it been taken in October, it would have been over. Had it been taken in November, it would have been over. Had it been taken in December, it would have been over. Had it been taken in January, it would have been over. Had it been taken in February, it would have been over. Had it been taken in March, it would have been over. Had it been taken in April, it would have been over. Had it been taken in May, it would have been over. Had it been taken in June, it would have been over. Had it been taken in July, it would have been over. Had it been taken in August, it would have been over. Had it been taken in September, it

THE STATE.

Miss Dickinson Positively Retired from Political Life—Proposal to Be Renewed Thursday.

How It Affected the Election—Perils of Democratic Statesmanship and Politicians.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.

The session which began on Tuesday was to-day brought to a close. The only business of importance transacted was the passage of the bill to amend the charter of the city of Springfield, which was passed by the Senate on Tuesday morning, and which was amended in the House by striking out the clause providing for the election of a Board of Police Commissioners, and by adding a section providing that the Mayor shall appoint the Police Commissioners. The bill was passed by the House as amended, and was signed by the Governor. The Senate concurred in the amendments, and the bill is now a law. The Legislature will meet again on the second Tuesday of January, 1873.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday morning, and decided that the proposal to hold a State Convention on the 22d inst. be renewed on Thursday next. The Democratic members of the Legislature held a meeting last night, and decided to support the proposition of the State Committee. The Republican members held a meeting, but did not come to any decision. The Democrats are confident that the Convention will be held, and that Dickinson will be nominated. The Republicans are confident that the Convention will not be held, and that Dickinson will not be nominated. The Democrats are confident that the Republicans will not be able to get a quorum, and the Republicans are confident that the Democrats will not be able to get a quorum. Both parties are confident that they will succeed, and that the other will fail. Both parties are confident that they will succeed, and that the other will fail. Both parties are confident that they will succeed, and that the other will fail